# EUROPE.

The King of Egypt in Paris and an Enthusiastic Reception.

The Shah of Persia Unable to Accept Napoleon's Invitation.

A Second Visit of the Czar to Berlin.

JEWISH EMANCIPATION IN HUNGARY

The Papal Convocation and Church Preparations in Rome.

BY THE CABLE TO JUNE 16. THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS.

The King of Egypt in Paris-The Shah of Persia Busy at Home.
Pars, June 16, 1867.

Ismail Pachs, now King of Egypt, has arrived in the city, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

It is understood that the Shah of Persia, to whom an autograph letter of invitation from the Emperor had been sent to visit this capital during the International Exposition, will be unable to leave his government.

#### THE CZAR'S JOURNEY.

His Majesty Again in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 16, 1867.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia reached Berlin to-day on his return to St. Petersburg.

#### HUNGARY.

The Jews to be Emancipated by the King. PESTE, June 16 1867. The royal government of Hungary is preparing measures for the emancipation of the Jews in this kingdom

#### THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Many More "Traitors" Convicted in Ireland DUBLIN, June 16, 1867.
Several additional cases of high treason were laid be fore the special commission at Limerick last week, and resulted in the conviction of the accused.

#### FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Frankfort Bourse. FRANKFORT, June 16, 1867. United States bonds are quoted on the bourse to-day

# BY STEAMSHIP TO JUNE 4.

our cable despatches to the 4th of June, additional to the compilation published in the Hearth yesterday morning:

Large quantities of war materials were being sent dally from Vienna to the Southern Tyrol. The Austrian Government is said to be about to construct considerable fortifications in that province.

The Provincial Correspondence of Berlin reproduces the words pronounced by Count Bismarck in the North Jerman Parliament relative to the execution of Article 5 German Parliament relative to the execution of of the treaty of Prague, relative to the ret of a part of Schleswig to Denmark. The Count said that Prussia could not accord any frontier line of mature to impair her military position and oblige her to conquer a second time that of Duppel. He added that the fate of the German populations of those districts must also of necessity be secured by preparatory nego-

We lately expressed our disbellef of the assertion made by a French journal that the Emperor of China was to come to Paris. Touny-Chi, the monarch in question, is only twelve years of age. He succeeded, in July, 1861, his father Hien-Foung, who died from an excess of rage aften the conquest of his palace and capital by the English and French, the latter commanded by General Cousin-Montauban, now Count de Palikao. Toung-Chi, whose name significe "love of order and right," reigns under the resence of Prince Kong. the most civilized of the Chinese, and who has concluded with the Europeans all the later treaties of peace and regulated the relations of foreigners with the interior of the empire. At so tender an age as that of the Chinese Emperor, the utility of a visit for him to Paris may be safely called in doubt.

The Appeal Court of Berlin has condemned the respon sible editor of the Kladderadatsch to fitteen days' im-prisonment for having attacked the doctrines of the

A number of distinguished English ritualists, includ-ing Dr. Pusey and Archdeacon Denison, have forwarded an address to Charles Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Can-terbury, in which they set forth their views of the the doctrine of consubstantiation instead of that of transubstantiation. They write in moderate and pro-London whether the document would exert any in-fluence in allaying the agitation which so widely pre-

The Administration of the French Post office has is-

The service of steamers destined to connect the ports of the Mediterranean with tnose of Brazil and La Plata, touching at Gibraitar, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, will be charged with the conveyance of the mails of Brazil and La Plata. The first departure is to take place on June 4, at two in the afternoon.

writing on the 28th of May, says:—

In more than one respect the Prussian government seems to be acting on the time honored adage—Si vis pacems, peru belisms. The works of Minden and Wesel, in the Lower Rhine country, are to be immediately strengthened. The establishment of a fortified camp at Trères, on the Middle Rhine, is contemplated. At Neisse, Glatz and Kenigsberg, in the eastern provinces of the realm, as well as at Riel and other points of the Duchles, redoubled energy is displayed in erecting new redoubts and adapting old ones to the requirements created by the new artillery of the epoch. One battery at Gastemunde, north of Bremen, has been finished; two others are about to be taken in hand. To leave no part of the national defences unattended to orders have been given to try the newly perfected submarine ship of M. Bauer. As the former inventions of the same gentleman in this line proved so many abortions, his latest device must promise better success to have had a trial accorded it.

A vote of censure on the Prussian government was riting on the 28th of May, says:-

A vote of censure on the Prussian government was Deputies. May 29. The cause was the appointment of Count Lipps of Herr Oberg, a Hanoverian judge, to a ome time ago into the Prussian Chamber a bill to enajudicial posts. The bill was opposed on the ground that for some time to come Hanovarian lawyers would not

Prussian judges. These arguments prevailed, and the bill was rejected; but notwithstanding this Count Lippe appointed Herr Oberg to a judgeship. A motion condemning the appointment as unconstitutional was moved by Herr Assmann, while Deputy Hauschtek moved an amendment in favor of the government. The amendment was supported by Count Lippe, but was negatived by 172 votes to 96, and then Herr Assmann's motion was carried by the majority. In the House of Commons, on the 29th of May, Mr.

so as to allow the admission of others than members of the Established church to fellowship at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, next came on. The debate was chiefly noticeable for the fact that the bill was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, who was followed by his late coleague, Mr. Cardwell, who gave his hearty assent to the measure. Eventually the bill was read a second time by a majority of 44, the numbers being for the

econd reading 200 against 156.
A very crowded meeting of the operative tailors who Palace. May 29. From the tone adopted by the speakers, it seems that no mode of terminating this dispute been discovered, but that the two parties, workmen masters, are engaged in mutual recrimination. The but they totally ignore how many hours have passed

resolutions of the men declare confidence in the committee, and a firm resolve to fight the battle to the bitter

Mutual concessions are likely to be made by the English government and the representatives of Scotland in respect of the provisions of the Scotch Reform bill. There are grounds for believing that the government will yield to the objection as to the regrouping of burghs—the Scotch members accepting the proposition as to the division of counties. One effect of this arrangement would be to reduce the number of new members for Scotland from seven to six.

Mr. H. Charling acceptance of the seven to six.

rangement would be to reduce the number of new members for Scotland from seven to six.

Mr. H. Chaplin, owner of Hermit, the winner of the Derby, has given the sum of £12,000 to the fund now being raised to restore Lincoln Cathedral, England.

An English Parliamentary paper shows that in the year 1886 thirty-four slave dhows and other slave vessels were captured on the coasts of Africa by her Majesty's ships. A brigantine captured on the West Coast had no slaves on board, but was fully equipped, and five hundred and fifty slaves were waiting to embark from the shore. The Dahomey, from Portugal, also captured on the West Coast, had only three slaves on board, but six hundred were held in readiness to embark. All the other captures were made on the East Coast. One thousand three hundred and three slaves were found on board the vessels captured. Several, however, had no board the vessels captured. Several, however, had no slaves on board, but had landed slaves—ne dhow as many as one hundred and seventy-siz. One large Arab dhow from Zanzibar had two hundred on board; twenty-eight were captured and the rest drosened. Five of the

vessels are described as unseaworthy.

Telegrams from India, dated in Calcutta May 9 and
Bombay May 14, report:—A famine is feared in Upper
Birmah. Reports from the famine district in Orissa continue favorable. The extra fortnightly mail between
Bombay and Suez will be discontinued during the monsoon. Several raids have taken place on the southern

frontier of the district of Silhet.

Mr. Dickson, of the Bank of Bengal, was in Bombay, Mr. Dickson, of the Bank of Bengal, was in Bombay, and had several interviews with the directors of the Bank of Bombay. He awaited instructions from Calcutta regarding the suggested alterations in the terms of amalgamation first offered by the Bank of Bengal. A deputation of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay have had an interview with the Governor. His Excellency expressed objections to the state being a shareholder in a public company, but would give an early reply on the subject of the support which the new Bank of Bombay might expect from the government. might expect from the government.

Calcutta and Jubbulpore, and between the latter place and Bombay there was only one break.

## OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE PAPAL CONVENTION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Preparations for the Celebration of the Centroparations for the Celebration of the Cen-tenary Anniversary of St. Peter's Martyr-dom—The Coming Assemblings of the Hier-archy—Decorations of St. Peter's Church— Brigandage at an Awkward Moment—A United States War Steamer at Civita

As we approach the period for which the Pope has convoked the Catholic hierarchy of all the world to meet in the Eternai City and celebrate the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom, preparations of all kinds are being more and more rapidly urged on. In the way of religious ceremonies the Pope on Sunday last inaugurated the preliminary services at the church of St. John Lateran, where he repaired in state, followed by a gorgeous procession, which attracted great crowds of spectators. Similar processions are to be met with in every part of the city, and the Holy Sacrament is exposed to many of the principal churches. in many of the principal churches, as well as several of the most esteemed relics, among which is that of the Holy Cradle of the Infant Saviour, which is reverentially preserved at the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, and has been exhibited for public veneration during the last three days by special order of the Pope.

Japanese and other mints to be canonized at the earn Japanese and other saints to be canonized at the same time; and, therefore, the spectator will have to look with indulgence, if not admiration, at the crimson and gold draperies; the blue silk hangings with golden stars; the painted friezes of angels and garlands which are already covering the architectural lines of the building, and hiding the solider and more appropriate attractions of marble and mosaic, as he will also have to accept in return for the glorious light of day which will be totally excluded from the church the more lurid glare of one hundred thousand colossal wax torches, piled on two enormous candelabras in the transept, each as high as the obelink in the Planta del Popolo.

To enable people on foot to get more easily to St. Peter's from the northern districts of the city, the Pope has authorized the Senator to build a temporary bridge across the Tiber at the Port of Ripetts, from which point, on the right bank of the river, Monsagnor de Merode has allowed a direct road to be cut through his

will take a great pressure of the crowd away from the narrow Via Dell' Orso, which now affords the principal access to the castie and bridge of St. Angele and the Borgo di San Fietro.

As many pligrims may be also expected to visit the actual spot of St. Peter's martyrdom, on the Janiculum hill, where the church of San Fietro in Montorio now stands, the Pope has ordered the ascent, hitherto very steep, to be rendered easier and more accessible to carriages by prolonged nigrags through the adjoining vineyards. Several hundreds of laborers are at work night and day on this new road, which his Holiness has ordered to be got ready for St. Peter's day, and it is esid that he intends to make use of it himself among the first, when he goes to say mass in the chapel built by Bramenie, in commemoration of his having been a priest for fifty years. It is customary here for priests to celebrate similar occurrences by saying mass with the same formalities as the first time, as married couples do in other countries after fifty years of matrimony by a solden wedding, i.e., getting married over again.

The Pope is said to be resolved to say his means sweller this year; but if it is true, as has been asserted in some of the Italian papers, that he wants two years more to fulfil his half century in the sacerdotal office, he would have to grant himself a dispensation for the four and twonty missing months, which he might very well according to the received adags, "Pope sounds potes."

It would be a most satisfactory thing if this omnipotence were to display itself in the exturpation of brigandage; but I regret to say that the band of robbers whose enormities in the neighborhood of Civita Vecchial narrated in my last letter have as yet succeeded in badling the efforts of all the troops hitherto sent against them. The nature of the country favors them, and when the sum body, have been captured, and prove to be all Neapolitans, which demonstrates the absurdity of the report spread by the government of the provinces of the State and

night.

General King continues to remain in Rome, having as yet received no announcement from the home government of his mission to the Holy See being officially suppressed.

# THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Group IV. Class 33-Lace. Tulle, Embroidery

and Gimp.
Parm, hay 28, 1867. Park, May 23, 1807.

How very few of all who admire lace can form an idea of the labor it costs to produce a complete set without flaw, either in the texture or in the design.

Many who wear the coefficient thing of the kind do not

over while one single leaf was being made by ema

so much to detail all the wonders displayed at the Champ de Mars as to give information on the state of each par-ticular industry as it is carried on in the localities most

famous for the produce. I will, therefore, proceed to state that there are several distinct kinds.

Among those done by hand we have Alençon, guipures (Cluny), Chantilly, Mircoourt and Puy. The latter are made in Auvergne. Tulie, blonds, Valenciennes, Lama, are made by hand and by machinery. Lace is usually made in country places, villages and remote parts of the provinces, by peasant women, who work on pillows, which they call sometimes drums, or squares. Their yarn, be it silk, cotton or thread, is wound around spools made of boxwood; a design is drawn on a pie paper, covered on each outline with pins, around which these yarns are twisted. The rapidity with which they

Chantilly, Bayear and Caen are famous for large shawls, circulars and wide flounces.

Lille and Arras produce the finest ground work.

Bailleul is the principal centre for all lace known under the name of Valencieunas.

In the mountainous Vosges our newest styles are mostly executed. Auvergue is reputed for guipure.

Tulle its another source of great wesith to certain districts in France. Silk net, both worked and plain, is made at Lyons; coston nets come from St. Quentin. Other open nots are made of goats' hair, which yarn is woven at Bradford (north of England) and sent to Lille for manufacture. Men are employed in this department for the working of tulle machinery alone. It is all very complicated and extremely expensive. Embroidery is made all over France, but gold cloth braiding and church ornaments are chiefly worked at Paris and Lyons. Curtains and white tulle coverless are embroidered at Tarare.

Curtains and white tulle coveriets are embroidered at Tarare.

There are more than one hundred thousand women employed at embroidery in France, nearly all in their homes. Lyons is the great market for braiding and gimp, but the different cords, bobbins and twists are made in the north of France. Gimp is also made of straw, gold, silver and jet. As many as thirty thousand workmen are employed in this industry, and all foreign manufacturers buy their newest models in Paris.

Some of the most lovely pieces of lace exhibited at the Exposition are a shawl and robe of Venice point, a Spanish mantilla of Chantilly, and a Cluny or guipure counterpane.

Ounterpane.

Brussels has sent in some very lovely flounces.

Brussels has sent in some very lovely flounces.

Forked tulles are almost paintings on cobwebs, if such hings were possible.

Some of the Gorman embroidery done by machinery

Some of the German embroidery done by machinery is very good.

A very magnificent tuile robe has been exhibited by Portugal. It is worked with floss and silver.

The Italian Bind and Dumb Asylum have a remarkable display of needlework on the finest materials, done by the blind, among other things a carpet on canvas and quantities of Roman Catholic ornaments for the decoration of silvers.

quantities of Roman Catholic ornaments for the decora-tion of altara.

Turkey exhibits some very curiously worked pillos cases and towels, belts and sandals, the latter covered with gold thread.

#### JEFF DAVIS' COTTON AGENTS.

Their Bankruptcy and Property in England

Were the Southern Rebels American Jack Cades or Oliver Cromwells ?

vice Chancellors' Court, Lordon, MAY 30.

Before Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood.

Priologu vs. The United States of America and Andres
Johnson.—This case came before the court upon exceptions to the answer put in by the defendants, the United States of America, to the cross bill of Mossra, Fraser
Trenholm & Co., which was filed for the purpose of obtaining discovery in aid of their defence to the origina
bill of the United States.

The proceedings in these suits have been on so many

Trenholm & Co., which was filed for the purpose of obtaining discovery in aid of their defence to the original bill of the United States.

The proceedings in these suits have been on so many occasions reported that it will be sufficient to state that the original bill was filed by the United States for the purpose of recovering certain bales of cotton consigned during the late rebellion or war of secession to the defendants, itseurs. Prioleau and others, carrying on business under the firm of Praser, Trenholm & Co., as agents in this country for the "pretended government under the style of the government of the Confederate States, which assumed the administration of public affairs in part of the dominion of the United States." The bill, after rating that the rebellion was at an end, alleged that the "association, or co-called Confederate government had been dissolved, and cossed to axist, and that the several persons who had formed themselves into the so pretended government, and on whose account the cotton was being shipped, had submitted to the authority of the government of the United States, and had appressly ceded" to them all the joint of public property of the pretended Confederate government, including the cotton in question; that such persons did not calm to be entitled to or interested in the cotton, and were not necessary parties, and that the title of the United States to the cotton was complete, independently of such cossion, and was a title paramount thereto. In their answer to the original bill idears. Fruser & Co. insisted that the United States fovernment, in claiming the cotton in created in respect of it by the Confederate government, to whom the United States had succeeded; and also that, as the particular cotton had been shipped from the State of Texas, it now—according to the law of that State, and of the other separate soverigm States—belonged, as bone vacantia, not to the federal Union, but to the particular State. They had filed a cross bill against the United States and for the contrac

the United States had succeeded; and also that, as this particular cotton had been shipped from the State of Texas, it now—according to the law of that State, and of the other separate sovereign States—belonged, as bone waccanfa, not to the federal Union, but to the particular State. They had filed a cross bill against the United States and President Johnson for the purpose of Obtaining discovery in all of their defence, and their interrogatories were directed to the feoting on which the Confederate government was a de fact: government, and not a mere band of pirates or fillbusters. Interrogatories were also directed to the state of the law of the United States as to bone vaccanfic, whether property in that of confiderate government was a de fact: government, and not a mere band of pirates or fillbusters. Interrogatories were also directed to the state of the law of the United States as to bone vaccanfic, whether property in that condition did not belong to the particular State in which it was found and not to the federal Union; and again, whether money or property contributed by inhabitants of the sovereign states forming the federal Union for any purrose, legal or illegal, vested in such Union.

The United States had filed a long and elaborate answer, of which it will be sufficient to state that the plaintiff in the cross suit (Fraser & Co, had excepted to it as insufficient on the ground that the United States had not answered the interogatories—(i) as to whether there was any law of the United States had not answered the interogatories—(i) as to whether there was any law of the United States had not answered the interogatory in the plaintiff in the cross suit (Fraser, relating to home vecaring and Go whether the United States as a de facte government of the particular of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the confederate government whether it was regarded by the United States as a de facte government whether it was regarded by the United States as a dot of men who had violently

# THEATRICALS AT THE TUILERIES.

Napoleon's Cæsar on the Stage Before an Imperial Audience.

[From Galignam's Messenger, June 4]

The dramatic entertainment at the Tuileries, which had been announced, was given the evening before last, being the representation of Les Communications de César, in two acts, by the Marquis de Massa, acted last year before the court at the Paiace of Complegas. The theatre was fitted up in the grand gallery which leads to the

plane for accompaniment, and acquitted himself as well as would have been done by a real massive di capella. The Princess de Metternich was attired as a coachman; the Countess Pourtaids, with helmet on her head and lance in hand, appeared as France; and the Baroness de Bourgoing, armed with a trident, represented England.

Baroness de Bourgoing, armed with a trident, represented England.

The Emperor, placed at the right of the stage, had on one side the Princess of Prussia and on the other the Queen of the Belgians.

The Empress, on the left, was seated between the King of the Belgians and the Prince of Prussia.

The other princes and princesses now in Paris occupied places at the left of the stage, while the ministers and ambassadors, with the Papal Nuncie at their head, filled those on the right. The other seats dispersed in the grand gallery were held by persons in the suite of the sovereigns and princes, by those of the Emperor's household, and by other guests, in number about two hundred.

household, and by the household, and at the end of the representation the speciators called for all the performers, who appeared upon the stage, conducting the Marquis de Massa, the author, whom the Emperopresented to the foreign princes, princesses and am

#### THE ROTHSCHILDS AND ROYALTY.

Grand Entertainments to the King and Queen

of the Belgians.

[From Galignani's Messenger, May 29.]
The breakfast given by Baron de Rothschild, at his seat of Ferrières, to the King and Queen of the Belgians, was of a very sumptuous description. Among the Prince and Princess de Metternich, Baron and Baroness de Boyens, Count and Countess d'Anethan, &c. After the repast the company made a promenade in the park and gardens, and visited the phessant preserve, which is one of the richest in the world.

The chateau of Ferrières, as is well known, forms a matchiese mussum—Italy, Germany, Holland and Spain, &c., having all been put under contribution, and being represented by the rarest objects.

The guests, who left Paris at ton in a special train prepared for them at the Northern railway terminus, returned to Paris by five, after a day delightfully spent.

#### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WALTHER,-Yesterday the weather was clear and favorable to the designs of excursionists and pleasure spekers. The sun was peculiarly ardent in its continu-ous glow, and had the effect of bringing out the perspiring promenaders of our hot and dusty streets in the mo ing promenaders of our hot and dusty streets in the most airy summer dress. In the evening a refreshing thunder shower broke over the city, however, cooling the heated pavements and roofs, and rendering comfortable the alumberers in even the lofty, heated attics of towering tenements. The rain fell in torrents during the early part of the evening, but the excursionists had mostly returned to their homes in time to escape a drenching. A few belated bacchanals, who had lingered long and affectionately over their cups in the suburbs, were treated most unpleasantly to an overdose of the favorite testotal duid, and made their way into the city in a sadly bedraggled and limp condition.

Anniversant of the Battle of Buners Hill.—To-

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNEER HILL .- TO day is the anniversary of the glorious battle of Bunker Hill, whose traditions of gallantry and devotion still pre-Hill, whose traditions of gallantry and devotion still prevail and have their effect on the present generation. The occasion will be honored in a patriotic manner by the display of state and national colors on the City Hall, and the decoration of the shipping along our wharves in bright-hued signals and flags of every device. Numerous military companies will also colebrate the day with parades and pleasant excursions to the inviting groves of the suburbs. The First Company, Washington Continental Guard, under command of Captain Charles Titus and Lieutenant Washburne, start this morning on a visit to Washington's Headquarters at Newburg—a spot well selected for such a celebration. The Second Company of the same organization, under command of Captain Lansing, do honor to the day in an excursion to Ciliton Park, Staten Island, and Company B, Eighti regiment, National Guard, have a picnic at Dudley's Grove. The evening will be marked with numerous private festive gatherings in celebration of the occasion.

Run Over by a First Engine and Killed,—At an early

RUN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE AND KILLED. -At an earl hour yesterday morning, Joseph Brock, a German, died in the New York Hospital from the effects of injuries rein the New York Hospital from the effects of injuries re-ceived the evening previous by being run over in front of Tammany Hall by Metropolitan Engine No. 12 while proceeding to a fire in Mauden lane. After his admission to the hespital Dr. Poole, house surgeon, examined the injured man, and found him evidently suffering from a fracture of the pelvis, which was doubtless the cause of his death. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an in-quest. Deceased lived at No. 96 Cherry street.

SUDDEN DEATH. — Mary Mears, a woman 60 years of age who resided in the rear of premises No. 127 East Eleventh street, died suddenly on Saturday evening from causes unknown. One of the coroners was noti-fied to hold an inquest. SERUOUS FALL.—Margaret Grau, residing at No. 121/

Baxter street, while attempting to get on a shed in the rear of her residence yesterday, accidentally slipped, and in falling broke her leg. She was immediately conveyed by her husband and some friends to the New York Hospital for surgical sid.

# MEXICO.

Official Report of the Capture of Campoche
by the Liberals.
Washington. June 16, 1867.
The following is the translation of the official report of
the capture of the city of Campoche by the liberals:—

MILITARY CORMANDARY OF THE STATE OF CAMPROUS, CAMPROUS, June 1, 1867.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that our troops occupied this city early this morning, of which we are now in full possession, and also of the lost armed launches which the traitors held under the cover of their batteries. So soon as the General-in-Chief of the forces in this State shall have furnished me a detailed report of this glorious victory I shall have the pleasure to transthis glorious victory I shall have the pleasure to transmit it to you. We are now busily engaged in preparing for the immediate despatoh to you of a formidable reinforcement, which, when united to the forces under your command, will contribute to strike the final blow to treason in the State of Yucatan.

Independence and liberty ! P. GARCIA.

Francisco Carvilal, Secretary.

To the Governor and Military Commander of the State of Yucatan, Mexico.

# AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

CINCINNATI, June 16, 1867. Delegates have been elected in various portions of the State for the State Convention, to be held at Columbus on the 19th inst. The indications are that General Haye will be nominated for Governor.

Wm. Pyles shot Thomas Shaw, his wife's brother, through the besd, at two o'clock this afternoon, in a doggery, four miles back of Newport, Ky., because Shaw attempted to chastiss Pyles for calling his own wife a lewd woman. The homicide gave himself up, and is now in jail.

The Ministerial Evangelical Association of this city has called upon Mayor Wilstach to prevent the desceration of the Sabbath day. The Mayor's response does not please them. He believes in innocent recreation on Sunday and in Sunday newspapers.

Aaron Jonee has gone into training at the Buckeye House, near this city. McCool has not yet commenced work.

The trial of J. C. Healy, the young lawyer who shot and killed Thomas Corry, a clerk at the Spencer House, is still in progress. It is generally believed that, owing to the influence in his favor of members of the bar, it will be very difficult to convict him.

# THE EXCISE LAW.

The following persons were yesterday brought before Alderman Coman, at the Tombs, charged with violating the Excise law:—Charles Simpson, 155 Chatham street; Catharine Coughlin, 87 Park street; Peter Theis, No. 7

Catharine Coughlin, 57 Park street; Peter Theis, No. 7
Harrison street; Charles Bergen, 103 Chatham street;
Michael Tancred, 453 Washington street; Thomas Burke,
100 Cherry street. The magistrate required the accused
parties to give bail in the sum of \$300 each to answer
the charge before the Court of Sessions.

SUNDAY IN WESTCHESTER.

The charmingly situated villages in Westchester county, adjacent to the metropolis, presented yesterday
an exceedingly gay appearance, owing to the unusually large crowds of mirth and lager-loving New
Yorkers who, from an early hour in the forence
continued to swarm the various shady retreats
where perfect immunity from the rigorous Excise law
was secured. About five o'clock the threatening aspect
of the weather caused a general stampede among the
visitors for the several means of conveyance to the city.
There were, however, a goodly number who seemed determined to "fight it out" to the last, until at length the
heavy showers penetrated their linen dusters and sent
them homeward in a dripping condition. The day, however, passed off quietly.

JERGET CITY.

Only one man, Louis L. Behan, was arrested yesterday
for violation of the State law regarding the sale of
fliquors, while eleven arrests were made for drunkenness,
showing that smuggling was going on somewhere.
Behan was neld to bail before Justice Cutter to appear
before the grand jury at the next term of court.

Hopoxen.

An immense crowd crossed over to this city yesterday

before the grand jury at the next term of court.

MORONEN.

An immense crowd crossed over to this city yesterday owing to the heat whice brought thirsty burghers to the fountain where they could obtain their fill. Only five arrests were made and these were of a most disreputable class. In spite of the vigiliance of the "M. P.'s. who travel on the boats, pickpockets operated with wonderful facility, and although many of them were arrested on suspicion it was difficult to find sufficient evidence to convict them.

Galveston, June 16, 1867.

The first colored jury ever summoned in Texas sat in Navosota to-day, there being a full jury of blacks.

The work of registration throughout the ctate has been rigorously begun; seven hundred voters have been registered here, four-fitties of whom are colored.

THE RAFT HONPARIEL SPOKEN AT SEA.

Bosros, June 16, 1867.
Coast pilot J. S. Lovell, of the steamship Franklin, reserts baving spoken June 14, one hundred and seventy miles seat by south from Sandy Hook, the raft Nospariel rom New York for Europa. All were well,

# WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1867. The Frial of John H. Surratt.
There has been a good deal of discuss lon during the last week as to the legality of the indictment of Surratt by the Grand Jury of the District, and many people ex-

by the Grand Jury of the District, and many people ex-press the belief that when the question comes up for de-cision the court will declare the indictment irregular for the same reason as that which prompted Judge Fisher to decline the empaneiling of the pesti jury as altogether contrary to law. Should such be the effect of the legal skirmishing by the defence all the past proceedings will amount to nothing, and the whole affair will have to be gone over de sowe. The prosecution do not entertain much doubt on the point. It is contended that the in-dictment is a mere parliamentary matter of form, and if much doubt on the point. It is contended that the indictment is a mere parliamentary matter of form, and if
there was any illegality about it the deefence have full
notice of it, and should take advantage of it now, otherwise they will be estopped from raising the objection at a
subsequent stage of the proceedings. The objection,
therefore, must be made before the trial actually commences. Some discussion has also occurred respecting
the point whether the present term of the criminacourt can be extended beyond the usual time, which expires at ten o'clock to-morrow. Chief Justice Cartter is assigned to the Criminal Court next term, and it is doubted whether he can proceed with the case as one obviated, if necessery, by having the same jury re-empanelled without the tedious questioning and cross-examination and resworn by Judge Cartter, which will only be the work of a few momenta.

The excitement here about the trial is by no means so great as most people expected. Nobody seems to be much exercised about it, though the papers are full of it. The courtroom is not crammed every day, and the bulk of those present daily as spectators are negroes. Surratt is regularly taken to and from the court every morning and afternoon, but attracts only a small share of attention. While in court he sits quietly looking on and attentively listening to the proceedings. Few people trouble him much with their proceedings. Few people trouble him much with their gaze. One glance seems to satisfy most spectators. The prisoner generally occupies a seat behind his counsel, with whom he frequently converses in a low tone and in a way that shows no sign of agitation. He often smiles while in conversation; but when not thus en-gaged he displays a thoughtful countenance, though whether this is the effect of deep brooding over his case or his habitual expression is not easily discoverable by

his general appearance.

Since the appearance of my despatch relating to the confession of Payne it has been doubted that such a paper is in existence. There is no doubt, however, that a paper purporting to be a confession of Lewis Payne is in the possession of the prosecution, and will be intro-duced on the trial should the exigencies of the case de-mand it. It throws light on many points that have hitherto been enveloped in mystery, and is said to be ratal to Surratt's theory of complicity merely in an abduction conspiracy, and not in the assassination plot. It also corroborates the testimony of Lewis Weichman in the

esential portions Statistics of Emigration at New York.

There has been compiled at the Bureau of Statistic an abstract of the reports of the examination of vessel having on board passengers other than cabin passengers having on board passengers other than cabin passengers, which have arrived at the port of New York during the month of May, 1867, from which it appears that the total number of vessels examined was seventy-five, of which forty-five were steamships and thirty sailing vessels. The total number of passengers The total number of passengers brought by them was thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight, of which twenty-one thousand five hundred and four-teen were males, and fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty-four were females. Several of the vessel examined brought more passengers than the law allows, and were reported to the Collector of the Port for prosecution. The largest number of passengers brought in any one vessel was on the American steamship Atlantic, which brought ten hundred and thirty-seven.

The Discharged New Orleans Policemen Seck Redress Through Legal Means.

The policemen discharged by Mayor Heath in New Orleans held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, at which it was argued that the Mayor had no authority to discharge a policeman. A committee was appointed to confer with Judge Colton as to the legal steps to be

confer with Judge Colton as to the legal steps to be taken to procure redress for the wrong which the meeting held had been done by the Mayor.

Views of Rx-Governor Brown, of Georgia, on National Politics and Parties.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, in a recent speech to a mixed audience in Milledgeville, Ga, said:—

When we are admitted into the Union as a State I expect to advocate an affiliation with whatever progressive national party shows the greatest inclination to stand by principles and deal justify by us, with the most power to aid in restoring prosperity to the South and to the whole country. The war has forever estitled the old issues upon which the country was divided into parties. In making a future selection I shall be governed by none of the predelictions nor prejudices of the past. Should the people reject a convention he prognesticates that when Congress again meets it will do one of two things, saying nothing for the present about when Congress again meets it will do one of two things, saying nothing for the present about conflication, It will either disfranchise all who vote against a convention or all who voluntarily engaged in the rebellion. What would then follow? The commanding general would be directed to make another enrolment of the freedmen and the few white men not disfranchised, and the question of reconstruction would be referred back to them. They would accept promptly, and form a constitution for the State and elect State officers and members of Congress, and upon that organization the State would be admitted into Congress by her representatives. The present proposition leaves probably eight to nine-tenths of the white men still the hands of more than one or two-tenths of the white men of the State. The basis of exclusion should be all who voluntarily aided the rebeillon.

Outrages in North Carolina.

Outrages in North Carolina.

An airocious murder was committed in Lenoir county,
N. C., on Thursday last, by a party of eight or ten men,
supposed to be negroes. They went to the house of Mr.

J. T. Miller, and finding Mrs. Miller in the room adjoining the kitchen, ordered her to go into the house,
thick he refused to do suppressed to the same about which she refused to do, whereupon she was shot in the head by one of the party and instantly killed. They then went into a field where Miller was ploughing and bound him with the plough lines, took him to the house to see the dead body of his wife, then carried him into the woods, a distance of about haif a mile, and hung him to a tree, where his body was found the next day. No cause is assigned for this diabolical deed, and no arrests have been made that we have heard of. Miller

eaves seven children. A company of cavalry has been ordered from Wilmington, N. C., to proceed into Lenoir and Green counties for the purpose of arresting outrages on persons and murders have occurred there lately, and no protection for property exists.

No Distinction of Color in Jurers.

The following is the order of Chief Justice Chase in

The following is the order of Chief Justice Chage in reference to the selection of jurors:—

It being considered by the Court that all persons born and naturalized in the United States and residing in North Carolina are citizens, entitled to equal rights under the laws, and therefore equally concerned in the important advancement of justice, it is ordered that henceforth, in selecting, grand and petit jurors, the Marshal of the United States for the district of North Carolina make no distinction, on account of color or race, among citizens otherwise qualified to serve.

Several colored citizens are now serving on the jury

Several colored citizens are now serving on the jury in the United States Court at Raleigh.

The Reconstruction Acts.

The following resolution, proposed by a delegate named Griffin, in the republican Convention at Montgomery, is believed to have been dictated by General Swayne: believed to have been dictated by General Swayne:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the
recent opinion of the Attorney-General upon the registration of voters is in hostility to and dangerous to the
restoration of the Union on the plan proposed by Congress; and that a further opinion of the same tenor, on
the power of removals, would immediately and materially check the progress of reconstruction; and that,
should these opinions be promulgated in orders, if such
orders shall be ascertained to be in contempiation by the
President, the Congress of the United States should convene in July next to counteract the same.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolitions, after a refusal of the Convention to lay it upon

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, after a refusal of the Convention to lay it upon the table.

The Staff of General Ord.

Several changes having been made in the staff of Brevet Major General E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Fourth Military district, the staff as at present constituted is announced as follows:—Major O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General; First Lieutenant John Tyler, Forty-third United States infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, Thirty-sixth United States infantry, Ad-de-Camp; Brevet Major Charles B. Atchison, Third United States infantry, Add-de-Camp; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel L. H. Pierce, Chief Quartermaster, to date from May 16, 1867; Brevet Major Josefft G. Crane, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Colonel Jos. R. Smith, Surgeon United States Army, Medical Director; Major Henry Goodfallow, Judge Advocate, to date from May 27, 1867; Major P. P. G. Hall, Paymaster United States Army, Disbursing Offi-

cer of the fund for payment of expenses incurred in registration, to date from April 22, 1867.

Registration of Veters in Virginia.

Registration in Norfolk will commence on the 17th inst., and on different days from that time till the 30th, through the several counties of the State. An order will shortly be issued by General Schooled, for the information of registration officers, giving them a list of questions to be propounded to each voter. This order, it is surmised, will be the last on registration. The folowing concise order has been issued:-

lowing concise order has been issued:—

RICHMOND, VA., June 10, 1867.

The Commanding General directs that the registration of voters be prosecuted with as much despatch as may be consistent with a full and fair registration. It is his opinion that not more than six days will be required ter the first session of the Board in any district, and not more than one or two days for the second session. He desires the whole work to be completed and the revised returns sent to Richmond on or before the last day of July. Very respectfully.

S. F. CHALFIN, Assistant Adjutant.

S. F. CHALFIN, Assistant Adjusters.

John N. Maillitt's Application for Pardon.

Maillit, who commanded the robel stoemer Florids,
which made such havoc among our unarmed merchant
vessels during the rebellion, has filed with the President
a formal application for pardon. His petition has been
doposited for safe keeping among the petitions of other
prominent leaders of the rebel confederacy.

Sr. Louis, June 16, 1807. The Republican (St. Josph) special says:—The steamer Cora had arrived from Fort Benton, with \$35,000 in

Cora had arrived from Fort Benten, with \$35,000 m gold dust in the hands of passengers, and a large amount consigned to Leary & Powell; also five hundred packages of furs and pelts. The steamer Miner had also arrived at St. Joseph with a large amount of gold dust and cargo of robes.

The Sioux City (Iowa) Register of the 5th, says a party of Brule Sioux stole thirty-seven horses from Fort Bandall a few days ago and wounded a herder. They subsequently sent word that they would attack the fort, and Major Bash was drilling the citizens and making preparations for defence.

Some soldiers from the steamer Ned Gracy were killed by Indians last Sunday, near Bjoux Hills, while bunting antelope, and a deck hand on the steamer Big Horn was killed at the mouth of the Little Cheyone rivor.

A party of Brule-Sloux, witchered near Fort Thompson, were bold and insolent, and freely declared they would kill every white man who settled upon or in any way interfered with their hunting grounds.

The Bella and Bearpaw mountains, in the vicinity of Fort Newton, were covered with snow on June 6. Previsions were cheap in Montana, and the season, it was expected, would be a good one for miners.

#### THE LATE MOB AT WYANDOTTE, KANSAS.

Sr. Louis, June 16, 1887. A special despatch from Wyandotte says that the mee which killed the two negroes there last Friday was composed almost entirely of non-residents of the State, and that the residents of Wyandotte cannot be held responsible for the deed. A very large meeting last night condemned the action of the mob, and passed resolutions declaring that the outlaws must be ferrested out and punished, and requesting the authorities to offer large rewards for their apprehension.

Another nerro was hung in Shawnee Town, Johnson county, Kansas, yesterday, for violating an emigrant girt.

# CALIFORNIA UNION STATE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14, 1867. SAN FRANCISCO, June 14, 1867.

The Union State Convention adjourned at twolve o'clock last night, after a two days session. They endersed the action of Senators Cole and Conness and the Representatives of California in Congress, and nominated George C. Gorham for Governor, J. P. Jones for Lleutenant Governor, W. H. Parks for Secretary of State, Josiah Powell for Compiroller, John Surrey for Justice of the Supreme Court, J. H. Whitlock for Surveyor, General J. G. McCullock for Attorney General, Ramon Cacho for Treasurer, R. H. Farquhar for Clork of the Supreme Court and G. O. McCarty for State Printer.

## SENATOR WADE'S EXCURSION PARTY.

Senator Wade's excursion party went to Pilot Kach yesterday and examined from mountain in that region. They will leave for home, via Terre Haute route, to-metrow moralng.

# LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE. The Board of Trade has prepared a memorial to Go grees, praying for the removal of tax on cotton, settle forth the injustice and injurious influence upon commercial affairs.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE PRIZE FIGHT. Baltimons, Md., June 16, 1867.

A man named James Gallagher was last evening assaulted by a party of four roughs, and shet by one of them. The wound it is supposed will prove fatal. One of the roughs named James Fort was afterwards shot by a policeman while trying to escape, and was seriously hurt. The other three have also been arrested. The trouble grew out of the late prize fight.

Aaron was yesterday tending bar at the Eastern Hotel, on Market space, and is not much hurt. Collyer is improving, and there is no serious result to his eyes. He was to leave here for Fortress Monroe tast evening to see his mother.

FROST.—On Sunday, June 16, Mary Finness, wife of the late Charles L. Frost, and only daughter of Robert Fielding, Esq. Notice of funeral hereafter. [For other Deaths see Seventh Page.]

# SHIPPING NEWS. PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 16, 1887.

Arrived. AM, of Cape Romain, passed steamship Lee, hence for sia-vannah.

Steamship Saratoga. King, Norfolk, &c, with mise and passengers, to G Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship John Gitson, Fuller, Washington, DC, with mise, to Suntit & Brown.

Bark Hannibal. Hawkins. Marseilles, 5i days, with mise, to N L McGready & Co.

Schr J F Auger, Aldrich, Demarara, 15 days, with molasses, to A Abbott.

Schr Theron J Dale (of Gloucester). Lewis, Baracoa, 12 days, with fruit, to J & T Pearsall.

Schr Dandy, Higgs, Eleuthera, 9 days, with fruit, to Jac Douglas.

Schr Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore. Wind at suppet SW.

American Ports.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16—Arrived, ship British Queen, Jiverpool; barks T R Davis, Cubarten; King Oscar (Swed), London; brigs J W Spencer, Trinidad; S V Merrick, Car-lenas; G Ward, Sagus; steamers Saxon, Boston; Pioneer,

A Novelty in a Lady's Hat.—New Round Hat for the season, named the "Parepa," to be had only at J. J. HillGINS', 845 Broadway. A Beautiful Complexion and a Soft. Smooth skin by using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERING TABLET, of solidified glycerine. For saie by HEGEMEN & CO., Broadway.

A.—For Brown Discolorations, called Moth and Freekles, use Perry's Moth and Freekle Lotton. Pre-pared by Dr. PERRY, & Bond street. Sold by all druggists.

NOWLES RUSSIAN INSECT FOWDER. Unequaled in its destructive effects upon annoying insect life, specially commended to those who have tried all other reparations without success. Now used by Fifth Avenue, it, James and St. Nicholas Hotels, Hoffman House, Spinger House, &c. Depot 478 Broatlews. Solid by druggists. A.-"White's Patent Lever Truss' (no pressure on the back), and "Br. Gregory's Hernia Lotton" (to bathe the parts), erre the most obstinate cases of flernia, Address White's Patent Lever Truss Co., 609 Broadway.

Dr. Kennedy's Diarrhon Cordial.—One Bot-tle wil cure; every family, in wokness or in health, shouth have a bottle of it; every traveller, by land or by water, should have a bottle of it. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & Co. II Park row. and P. C. WELLS & CO., 198 Fulson street, N. Y. At retail by all druggists; price \$1.

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture Cures grompily and thoroughly Ferer and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fever. Give it a trial. Sold everywhere. Dr. Von Eisenberg's Æsthetice-Neuralgic-on-The wonder of the age for the cure of all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Catarrh and Asthma. Office 251 Fifth av.

Dewey's American Wine and Brandy.-Best in America, at 201 Broadway, N. Y. Riliptic Lockstich Sewing Machines.— First premiums, 1895. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Fireworks, at 34 Maiden Lane.
JOSEPH B. FURDY'S
Twenty-fourth annual sale. The length of time established
a guaranty for assortment, quality and price.

Por Upwards of Thirty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for
children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects
saidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the
boweis, cures dysentery and diarrhoss, whether arising fromtectning or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.
Perfectly and in all cases,
Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUF,"

Baying the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the
outside wrapper. All others are base limitations.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sowing, Machines. 46 Broadway, New York.

Rhoumatian, 5,000 Cirros Since July, 1862, made by Dr. FITLER'S VECETABLE RIPE BATH, BATH, BENEDY, Used Inwardly. New York agents, Designs Barnes & Co., Wells, Heimbold, Coddington,

Wheeler & Wilson's Lockstitch Fiewing